FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1986

Lebanon

The camps war continued over the weekend, with Beirut radio and other local stations reporting continuing clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in Maghdushah and around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in the capital. A PLO military spokesman cited by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio 30 November stated that Palestinian joint forces gained complete control of Maghdushah and repulsed repeated attacks on Shatila, which was bombarded by tanks and rocket launchers. In contrast, Amal Movement statements broadcast by Beirut radio asserted that Amal retained control of Maghdushah and that its fighters "exterminated" Palestinian gunmen in a Palestine Liberation Army building near Shatila.

As for the efforts in Damascus to formulate a workable cease-fire, PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril announced 30 November that Syria, Libya, and Iran have agreed on a joint plan containing guarantees for both Amal and the Palestinians, though he noted that the "final touches" have not yet been completed, AFP reported. The new peace efforts follow the failure of a 27 November cease-fire agreement, which was rejected by the PLO as containing insufficient guarantees for the Palestinians, according to AFP. The agency said the casualty toll from the renewed fighting included 32 killed 28 November and around 100 killed over the weekend.

Regarding Libya's efforts to end the fighting, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 28 November about the "grave" situation in Shatila, adding that the Libyan leader urged Al-Asad to intervene personally to save the Palestinians from "mass annihilation" by the Shi'ite "despair" gangs. Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud subsequently held further contacts with Syrian and Palestinian leaders in Damascus in order to stop Amal's "genocidal war," JANA noted. Jallud also discussed the camps war with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, IRNA reported. In contrast with Libya's view of the situation in Lebanon, Tehran radio blamed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for the fighting, asserting that the Amal-Palestinian clashes began when 'Arafat's forces attacked Amal positions in an attempt to establish an autonomous Palestinian region.

For the PLO's part, 'Arafat told Radio Monte Carlo that Syria has sent special forces and tanks to assist the Amal offensive against Shatila and he said the negotiations in Damascus are "a plot to throw dust in the eyes" because President al-Asad could stop the fighting if he wanted. The PLO representative in Tunis announced that the PLO has called for an emergency meeting of Arab League foreign ministers to discuss the attacks on the Palestinian camps, WAKH reported.

Syria

President al-Asad received visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati and Revolution Guards Minister Rafiqdust 29 November, Damascus radio reported, noting that Velayati delivered a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Al-Asad also held talks with Libyan Staff Major Jallud the following day, according to Damascus television, which said the discussion focused on the Arab situation and issues of common concern. Meanwhile, Damascus radio broadcast a statement issued by the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces, issued at the end of its recent meeting in Damascus chaired by Jallud. The statement, which was also broadcast by Libya's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, denounced the "imperialist hysterical campaign" against Syria, warning that this is a preparation for "direct military aggression" on the latter.

Regarding relations with Saudi Arabia, Damascus radio said the Syrian and Saudi interior ministers signed a cooperation protocol during the latter's 5-day visit to Syria. The radio cited the Syrian minister's statement that his country is eager to increase security cooperation with all Arab states.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Activity — Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi radar station at Rawanduz as well as economic targets in Raniyah and Qareh-Tappeh 28 November, according to a military communique cited by IRNA.

Iranian Comments -- President 'Ali Khamene'i warned "reactionary" countries 29 November that as long as their assistance to Iraq continues, Iran will place them in the "same category" as Iraq and will "give them an appropriate response," Tehran radio reported. He reaffirmed Iran's claim that Iraq's attack on Larak Island was made possible by such countries placing bases, airports, and facilities at Iraq's disposal.

As for the U.S. arms deal, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on President Reagan's statement about trying to contact "moderate" elements in Iran, asserting in a sermon cited by the radio that the entire nation from the leadership downward are "moderate" because Iranians are neither prepared to submit to "bullying capitalists" nor to "tyrannical communists." If the Americans stop "bullying" and return Iran's confiscated assets the latter will ask the Lebanese to assist in the hostage problem, he added. However, he stressed that the Americans should not "distort" the hostage issue by relating it to the purchase of weapons. The Majlis speaker denied that Iran has purchased weapons from Israel, telling the United States that it should not "drag in the name of Israel" in its attempts to "defame" Iran. Regarding Soviet criticisms of the U.S.-Iran arms deal, he said the USSR "misused this issue" by claiming

that the deal is prolonging the war, adding that if the Soviet Union wishes to see the war end it should stop supplying Iraq.

Nevertheless, a Tehran radio report on Soviet-Iranian economic talks in Moscow spoke of mutual "satisfaction" with the "growing pace" of bilateral relations, noting that a joint economic cooperation commission will convene in Tehran 8-12 December.

Greek Paper on Iranian Tapes — The Athens paper *Dhimokratikos Logos published a "world exclusive" report 29 November* on the alleged contents of tape recordings of conversations between Robert McFarlane and Iranian leaders. The report included claims that the U.S.-Iran deal was worth $1.3 billion and that the United States urged Iran to expand the war.

Iraqi Political Moves — The Iraqi National Assembly condemned "Iranian-Israeli-U.S. military cooperation" in a 30 November statement cited by INA, adding that it cannot accept U.S. justifications for shipping military equipment to Iran. Meanwhile, the foreign minister sent messages to the Arab League, the ICO, and the Nonaligned Movement on the issue, according to INA.

Saudi, Gulf Developments — A Saudi spokesman cited by SPA 29 November denied "ridiculous" reports that Saudi Arabia was involved in the U.S.-Iranian negotiations, reaffirming the Kingdom's "firm denial" of rumors that it had prior knowledge of the U.S.-Iranian deal. In the Gulf, Iranian Foreign Ministry official Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani held talks with UAE officials in Abu Dhabi and Al-Shariqah over the weekend, WAKH noted. According to IRNA, the ruler of Al-Shariqah told Lavasani that contacts between Iran and the UAE should be increased, and he expressed "deep regret" over the recent attack on the offshore oil platform at Abu al-Bakhush.

Israel

U.S.-Iran Affair — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reviewed the issue of arms transfers to Iran during a 30 November cabinet meeting, IDF radio noted. Shamir stated earlier that if the United States demands to question Israeli officials on the affair, Israel will consider "each case on its merits," according to *The Jerusalem Post*, which also quoted a statement by a "top-level source" that Israel would cooperate fully with U.S. investigators as it has "nothing to hide." The *Post* listed arms merchant Ya'aqov Nimrodi among the Israelis expected to be questioned, and *Hadashot* cited reports that Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer made "millions of dollars" from transporting arms to Iran. However, Nimrodi maintained in a Jerusalem radio interview that he has "not made even one tiny deal" with Iran since the fall of the shah, stating that he received nothing except "appreciation and blessings" for using his connections with Iran to secure the release of U.S. hostage Benjamin Weir in September 1985. After Weir's release the Americans "continued the negotiations without me," Nimrodi said, adding that he was "not involved in any more moves." In contrast, a senior official cited by *Ha'Aretz* stated that Israeli middlemen meddled with the Swiss bank account used for the Iran deal and "this may explain the disappearance of millions of dollars from the account."

Tabah Arbitration — The cabinet ratified the Tabah arbitration bill during its 30 November session, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that arbitration will begin in Geneva in around 2 weeks. One minister opposing the bill was Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon, who said the bill should be postponed until Egypt fulfills several conditions including the closure of PLO offices in Cairo.

Kuwait

One man was sentenced to death and another to life imprisonment for the May 1985 attack on the motorcade of Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, KUNA reported 29 November, adding that three other defendents were acquitted.

PDRY

A "counterrevolutionary gang" arrested in late October confessed that former PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters supplied the gang with money and weapons for the purpose of sabatoge, Aden radio reported 28 November.

Sudan

According to an *Al-Usbu'* report cited by AFP, 15 people were injured when unidentified planes bombed the northeastern coastal town of Tokar 27 November.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 230 *1 December 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

USSR Central Asian Delegation Arrives ..... C 1
Received by Najibullah, Keshtmand ..... C 1
Visits Badakhshan Province ..... C 1
Visits Jowzjan Province ..... C 1
Foreign Minister Meets With UN's Cordovez ..... C 2
Cordovez Leaves for Islamabad ..... C 2
Iran Arms Deal Points to U.S. 'Moral Weakness' ..... C 2
Pakistani Envoy Summoned Over Border Incident ..... C 2
Mujahidin May Establish Temporary Government *[XINHUA]* ..... C 2
Soviet-Kabul Planes Raid 5 Villages, Kill 25 *[Karachi]* ..... C 3
Mujahidin Down 3 Aircraft, 2 Helicopters *[Karachi]* ..... C 3
IRNA: Mujahidin Down Army Helicopter in Nimruz ..... C 3
Karachi Says Mujahidin Down 2 Helicopters ..... C 3

BANGLADESH

Ershad Reshuffles Cabinet; Issues Oaths ..... D 1
Burmese President Arrives for 4-Day Visit ..... D 1
Meets Ershad 27 Nov ..... D 1
Dhaka Reports on Talks ..... D 2
Attends Banquet; Ershad Speaks ..... D 2
Received by Prime Minister ..... D 2
Talks Held on Trade ..... D 2
Communique Issued on Visit ..... D 2

INDIA

Further Reportage on Gorbachev Visit ..... E 1
Joint Statement Issued ..... E 1
Gorbachev Departs 28 Nov ..... E 1
Gromyko Invited To Visit ..... E 1
Soviet Ministers To Visit ..... E 2
Commentator Views Visit ..... E 2
'Suspected Sikh Militants' Kill 15 Bus Passengers *[AFP]* ..... E 3
Delhi Confirms Deaths ..... E 3
Punjab Strike; Delhi Violence ..... E 3
Gandhi, Others Condemn Attack ..... E 3
Gandhi Promises 'Action' ..... E 4

PAKISTAN

Prime Minister on 'Restraint' to Border Provocations ..... F 1
Hopes for Solution 'Soon' ..... F 1
Meets With Refugee Delegation ..... F 1
UN's Cordovez, Yaqub Khan Discuss Afghanistan ..... F 1
DRA Protest Over Cross Border Firing Rejected ..... F 2
Navy Begins Exercises Off Karachi 29 Nov ..... F 2

IRAN

Khamene'i Warns Against Assisting Iraq ..... I 1
Remarks Result in 'Repercussions' ..... I 1
Musavi: Those Aiding Iraq Imperil Future ..... I 1
Khamene'i Says Forces To 'Emerge Victorious' ..... I 2
Khamene'i Urges Air Force Self-Sufficiency ..... I 2
U.S. 'Failed To Infiltrate' Revolution ..... I 2
Former President Cited on U.S. Arms Deals *[Paris]* ..... I 2
Khomeyni's Son Implicated in Arms Deals *[AFP]* ..... I 3
Velayati Returns From Syria; Comments ..... I 3
Islamic Official on Visit to Lebanon, Syria ..... I 4
Italy Again Regrets 'Shocking' Program ..... I 4
Program Termed 'Misunderstanding' ..... I 4
Italy Said Supplying Chemical Weapons to Iraq ..... I 5
Gendarmerie Forces Arrest British Gunman ..... I 5
Larijani, UN's Cordovez View Afghan Issue ..... I 5
'Letter of Understanding' Signed With Mali ..... I 5
Commerce Minister Begins East African Tour ..... I 6
Deputy Oil Minister Cited on Production ..... I 6
Musavi Opens Basij Headquarters, Bases ..... I 6
Basij Bases Now Total 15,000 ..... I 7
Musavi on Volunteers' 'Presence' in War ..... I 7
Montazeri Pays Tribute to Forces at Fronts ..... I 7
Ministry Orders Arrest of Absentee Conscripts ..... I 8
Iraq Trying To 'Spread Flames of War' to Gulf ..... I 8
Iraq Attack on Tankers Aided by Gulf Air Bases ..... I 9
Communiques Detail Recent Combat Operations ..... I 9
No 2,669 ..... I 9
No 2,670 ..... I 9
No 2,671 ..... I 10

USSR Central Asian Delegation Arrives

LD272136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A high-ranking party and government delegation from the Central Asian republics of the USSR, headed by Timur Agzamovich Alimov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and obkom first secretary central committee and obkom first secretary in Tashkent, capital of Uzbek-SSR, arrived today in Kabul for a friendly visit at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee.

The members of this delegation are: Comrade Guldzhikon Bobayevna Babosadykova, secretary of the Central Committee of Tajik Communist Party and deputy to the Tajik Supreme Soviet; Comrade (?Karimov Takov Dairaw...) first assistant to the Organization Department of the Tajik-SSR Central Committee; Comrade Gulyam Zakhritdinovich Zakhritdinov, vice chairman of Uzbek-SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade (?Tamara Tabirovna Zhurayeva), first secretary of Termez Gorkom of the Uzbek-SSR Communist Party, and deputy to the Uzbek-SSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade (?Anayov Berdi), vice chairman of Uzbek-SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade (Geldy Berdyyev), deputy head of the Light Industries and Consumer Goods Department of CP Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party; and Comrade (?Genrikh Anatoliyevich Ilyakov), official of the CPSU International Relations Department.

The delegation was welcomed at Kabul Airport by Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and a number of other party and government authorities.

Received by Najibullah, Keshtmand

LD272144 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib met the high-ranking party and state delegation of the USSR Central Asian Republics this afternoon at the headquarters of the Central Committee. The delegation, headed by Comrade Timur Agzamovich Alimov, candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the obkom in Tashkent, the Uzbek-SSR's capital, arrived in Kabul for a friendly visit to our revolutionary country.

The BIA reports that Comrades Nur Ahmad Nur and Saleh Muhammad Ziray, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Muhammad Aziz, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee; and Comrade Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador and extraordinary representative of the Soviet Union in the DRA participated in this meeting. During the meeting, talks were held and views were exchanged on the further expansion and consolidation of the fraternal relations and friendly ties between parties, governments, and people of both countries and economic and technical cooperation between both sides, in a completely friendly and sincere climate.

According to another report Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, met the state and party delegation of the Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union this afternoon, in the headquarters of Council of Ministers.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and comradely climate, both sides exchanged views on mutual relations and all-round economic and cultural cooperation between both countries.

Comrades Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Muhammad Aziz, vice chairman of the Council Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee, a number of members of the Council of Ministers, and Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador and extraordinary representative of the Soviet Union in the DRA were also present.

Visits Badakhshan Province

LD301454 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Communist Party of Tajik-SSR who, as part of the delegation of the party and state of the Soviet Central Asian republics are visiting our country, today visited various parts of Feyzabad, the provincial capital of Badakhshan.

Comrades Haydar Masud, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Muhammad Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Adena Sangin, head of the economic section of the party, and Sher Aqa Sherasht, head of the northern zone accompanied them on this visit. [passage omitted] The delegation talked and exchanged views on subjects of mutual interest with the party and state officials of Badakhshan Province.

According to another report, after visiting Feyzabad, the delegation went to Konduz Province this afternoon. [passage omitted]

The high ranking delegation of the Soviet Union's Central Asian republics, headed by Timur Agzamovich Alimov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, who has come to our country on a friendly visit, visited the city of Mazar-e Sharif and technical and agricultural establishments there. Comrade Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Raz Muhammad Paktin, minister of power and energy accompanied the delegation. [passage omitted]

Visits Jowzjan Province

LD010733 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The high-ranking party and state delegation of the Soviet Central Asian republics, headed by Timur Agzamovich Alimov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, who are on a friendly visit to our country, today met in Shabeghan City, the theologians and ulema, elders, private investors, and members of

the social organizations of Jowzjan Province. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Raz Muhammad Paktin, minister of power energy on their visit. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Meets With UN's Cordovez
LD291808 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon in his office DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met with Diego Cordovez, assistant and representative of the UN secretary general, and held talks with him about the results of his talks with the Pakistani authorities in seeking a solution to the events around Afghanistan in continuation of the process of talks between the DRA and Pakistan.

According to another report, the assistant and representative of the UN secretary general today at noon returned to Kabul after completing a series of talks with the Pakistan authorities.

At Kabul airport Diego Cordovez and his delegation were welcomed by Sarwar Yuresh, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a number of other officials of this ministry, and Samendu K. Bannerjee, head of the UN Development Program in the DRA.

Cordovez Leaves for Islamabad
LD011641 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Diego Cordovez, assistant and representative of the UN secretary general, left this morning for Islamabad, after holding talks with the Afghan authorities on continuing the process of the Geneva talks between the DRA and Pakistan to achieve a solution to the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Deputy Minister Sarwar Yuresh, Foreign Ministry personnel and Samendu K. Bannerjee, head of the UN Development Program in the DRA, saw Diego Cordovez and his delegation off at Kabul International Airport.

Iran Arms Deal Points to U.S. 'Moral Weakness'
LD301349 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 29, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

"The scandal of secret military deal between Washington and Tehran, which expands day by day, proves that the policy of Reagan administration is based on lie and hypocrisy. This disgrace, according to Western radio, is a mark of moral weakness of the U.S.

It means that Washington Administration is not loyal to any international norms and diplomacy. The exposure of secret military deal of the United States and Iran in which the shares of the counter-revolutionaries of Nicaragua and Afghanistan are also included, has put the politicians and statesmen of the U.S., even those who support the policy of Reagan administration, in surprise and shock.

Ronald Reagan wanted to expand the undeclared war against Afghanistan from Iran by giving weapons to Iran on the condition that the Iranian regime assist the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Now, this question has been raised in the United States that where will this policy take the United States of America? The world public will never trust the Reagan administration as its policy is based on state terrorism, unscrupulous opportunism, and gunrunning.

The Reagan administration attempts to conceal this political scandal by reshuffling the personnel and officials of the administration. But the facts show that this will not change anything and its policy of aggression will continue.

Pakistani Envoy Summoned Over Border Incident
LD261729 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1600 today and the following points were made to him by the director of the First Political Section:

On 19 November, the Pakistani Army fired 17 rounds of (?115mm guns) at the border post in Zazi District, Paktia Province, injuring two soldiers and destroying a part of the border post building. The DRA Government condemns this aggressive action by the Pakistani Government and lodges a strong protest against the Pakistani Government. The DRA demands the Government of Pakistan refrain from these aggressions, otherwise the responsibility and the heavy consequences will be on the shoulders of the aggressive Government of Pakistan.

In order to conceal its aggressive actions against the DRA, the Government of Pakistan has claimed that the DRA Armed Forces on 9, 10, 15, 17, and 18 November encroached upon the Teri Mangal and [word indistinct] region in the Kurram Agency, Landi Kotal, (Spina Tsawki), [word indistinct] area in Waziristan and the Salmun Region in Khyber Agency. After all-round investigation, the DRA Government considers this allegation by the Pakistani Government far from the truth and completely rejects it. The DRA Government demands the Pakistani Government to put an end to such false claims, which result in nothing but the deterioration of the situation in the region.

Mujahidin May Establish Temporary Government
OW271554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Mujahidin Plans To Establish Government of Its Own" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, November 27 (XINHUA) — Afghan freedom fighters are thinking seriously of establishing a temporary government of their own inside Afghanistan, where 80 percent of the

land is under their control. This was disclosed by Moulvi Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi, spokesman of the seven-party Islamic alliance of the Afghan mujahidin in an interview here this afternoon.

He said that representatives of Afghan refugees from all over the world would meet soon to finalize the proposed move of the creation of such a government.

He said that a commission with big power is being set up to evaluate the practical aspects of the plan.

Soviet-Kabul Planes Raid 5 Villages, Kill 25
BK010813 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say 25 civilians have been killed in bombing raids by Soviet-Kabul planes on 5 villages in Mir Bacheh Kowt near Kabul. A large number of houses have been destroyed.

According to another report, the Afghan mujahidin raided a military academy with rocket launchers in Deh Sabz area of Kabul.

Mujahidin Down 3 Aircraft, 2 Helicopters
BK300613 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, mujahidin have shot down three aircraft and two helicopters of Soviet-Kabul troops. The reports also say that the Soviet-Kabul troops have laid mines in Maruf, (Kamadaka), Nazian, and Dowr Baba forcing the entire population to evacuate their homes.

IRNA: Mujahidin Down Army Helicopter in Nimruz
LD251405 Tehran IRNA in English 1120 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Zahedan, Sistan-Baluchistan Prov., Nov 25, IRNA — Informed sources in Afghanistan report that an Afghan Army helicopter was shot down by the artillery fire of Afghan mujahidin in Nimruz Province last week. The helicopter was flying on the positions of the Afghan mujahidin when it was shot down.

Karachi Says Mujahidin Down 2 Helicopters
BK250629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that mujahidin destroyed a security post near Wazir and shot down two helicopters there. Mujahidin also captured Kazhah, the headquarters of Hogiani sub division killing 20 Soviet-Kabul soldiers and seizing arms and ammunition besides damaging five tanks and ten trucks.

Ershad Reshuffles Cabinet; Issues Oaths

BK010150 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] President Ershad has appointed Justice A. K. M. Nurul Islam vice president. He has also appointed six new ministers, four state ministers, and five deputy ministers. The president administered the oath of office of the vice president and the newly appointed ministers, state ministers, and deputy ministers at a simple ceremony at Banga Bhavan last night. The new ministers are: M. Syeduzzaman; Air Vice Marshal, retired, A. K. Khandokar; Mahbubur Rahman; Lieutenant Colonel, retired, Zafar Imam; Matiur Rahman; and Abdur Rashid, engineer. Air Vice Marshal, retired, A.K. Khandokar, who is now outside the country, will take his oath later.

The five ministers who have been dropped from the cabinet include Major General, retired, Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury; Air Vice Marshal, retired, K. M. Aminul Islam; Mr Hashimuddin Ahmed; Mr Mominuddin Ahmed; and Mr M. A. Sattar.

The newly appointed ministers of state are Sardar Anwar Hussain; Mustafa Jamal Haider; Professor Abdus Salam; and Major, retired, Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury.

The new deputy ministers are Wajid Ali (Tunnu); Lieutenant Colonel, retired, M. A. Ghaffar; Ghulam Sarwar Milan; Mahmudur Rahman Chowdhury; and Nurul Amin Khan Pathan. Mrs Mamta Wahab, who was a deputy minister, has resigned.

Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury and his three deputy prime ministers — Moudud Ahmed, Prof M. A. Matin, and Kazi Zafar Ahmed — are holding their positions in the cabinet. Mr Moudud Ahmed has retained his old portfolio while Prof M. A. Matin has been given the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Deputy Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed has now been given the portfolio of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Inland Water Transportation. The Commerce Ministry has been given to Major General, retired, M. A. Munim. Major General, retired, Mahmudul Hasan has now been appointed minister without portfolio.

The president also appointed Mr Zakir Khan Chowdhury and Mr Mahbubuzzaman as advisers with the rank and status of minister. Mr Zakir Khan Chowdhury will be the adviser to the president for freedom fighters affairs.

Burmese President Arrives for 4-Day Visit

BK270856 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Burmese President U San Yu was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived in Dhaka today on a 4-day state visit to Bangladesh. He is accompanied by Madame San Yu. Members of his entourage include two members of the Council of State, deputy prime minister, the foreign minister, the minister for home and religious affairs, and the trade minister.

A 21-gun salute heralded the arrival of the Burmese president. President Ershad and Begum Raushan Ershad were the first to receive president U San Yu and Madame San Yu when they alighted from the special plane. Two tiny tots presented bouquets to the distinguished guests. Then the Burmese head of state was conducted to the saluting dais. As the two presidents, flanked by their wives, stood in silence, bands played the national anthem of the two countries. President U San Yu was given a guard of honor by a smartly turned out contingent drawn from three services. They took the salute and later inspected the guard. School students attired in colorful costumes danced and showered flower petals on the honorable guests when they passed by. The schoolchildren also waved miniature flags and festoons welcoming the Burmese guests. The airport ceremony over, the Burmese president along with President Ershad left in a ceremonial motorcade to the state guest house, Shugandha, where President U San Yu will be staying during the visit.

Our representative says the entire airport was tastefully decorated with flags of the two countries and welcome banners, [word indistinct] and festoons. The entire city wore a festive look with the national flags of Bangladesh and Burma, multicolored ribbons, and welcome banners hanging on both sides of the road through which the visiting dignitaries will pass during their stay. Big portraits of President U San Yu and President Ershad were also hung at a number of vantage points.

The speaker of Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, deputy prime minister, ministers, advisers, MP's, diplomats, and high civil and military officials were among those present at the airport to receive the distinguished guest. Burmese citizens residing in Dhaka were also present at the airport to greet their leader.

President Ershad is hosting a banquet in honor of the Burmese president at Banga Bhavan this evening. Official talks between the two countries will be held at Banga Bhavan tomorrow. Our diplomatic correspondent understands that the two sides will exchange views on bilateral matters and regional as well as international issues of common concern. During the talks President Ershad is likely to give a brief resume on the outcome of the recently concluded second SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit in the south Indian city of Bangalore.

Meets Ershad 27 Nov

BK280400 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1705 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The visiting Burmese president, U San Yu, and Madame San Yu called on President Ershad and Begum Raushan Ershad at Banga Bhavan this evening. Members of the Burmese Council of State U Van Kulh and U Mahan San Myat Shwe and the Burmese deputy prime minister, Thura U Tun Tin, were present on the occasion.

The chief of staff of the defense services of Burma and Deputy Minister for Defense General Saw Maung called on the chief of Army staff, Lieutenant General M. Atiqur Rahman, at the Army headquarters in Dhaka today. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

Dhaka Reports on Talks

BK281629 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have reaffirmed their common desire to further expand and consolidate their existing bilateral relations. During official talks at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka this morning the presidents of the two countries recognized that there was considerable scope for further expansion of trade and agreed to explore the possibilities in this regard.

Ministerial-level talks on bilateral trade will be held in the capital tomorrow.

At the talks that lasted about 2 hours President Ershad was assisted among others by Deputy Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed, Food Minister Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury, Home Minister Mahmudul Hasan, and Finance Advisor M. Syeduzzaman. members of the Burmese Council of State Van Kulh, Mahan San and Myat Shwe, Deputy Prime Minister Tun Tin, Foreign Minister Ye Gaung, Home Minister Min Gaung, and Trade Minister Khin Maung Gyi assisted their president.

Briefing newsmen this afternoon, the foreign secretary said Bangladesh and Burma have several agreements on bilateral issues. These include a boundary agreement, a supplementary protocol on (?north) river boundary, border arrangment and cooperation, general trade and air services. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the present state of affairs and agreed to explore the possibilities of further cooperation in these fields.

On the international economic order, the two presidents agreed the system needs restructuring to overcome economic stagnation and uneven distribution of wealth among nations. There should be a spirit of concilliation instead of confronation in the North-South dialogue.

President Ershad briefed President San Yu on various reformative measures taken by his government since his coming to office in 1982. He also briefed his counterpart on the growth and progress of the SAARC as an effective organization for bringing peace, cooperation, stability, and economic development in the region.

During the talks the Burmese president gave a resume of the economic and political situation in Burma. He said his country pursues an independent and active foreign policy under [word indistinct] the principles of peaceful coexistence. Bangladesh and Burma have close similarity of views on most international issues.

The Burmese president has invited the Bangladesh president to pay a visit to Burma. The invitation has been accepted.

Attends Banquet; Ershad Speaks

BK280404 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1705 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] President Ershad has expressed the confidence that the current visit of the Burmese president to Bangladesh has opened new vistas to our relations and will promote a new fillip to mutual cooperation between the two countries. Speaking at the banquet in honor of the visiting Burmese president, U San Yu, and Madame San Yu at Banga Bhavan tonight, President Ershad said people of Bangladesh and Burma have similar hopes and aspirations which provide an opportunity to forge further strengthening of relations in economic, cultural, and other fields. The president expressed his deep appreciation of the Burmese [words indistinct] Ne Win personal contribution in promoting understanding and cooperation between Bangladesh and Burma.

Referring to his visit to Burma in 1983, President Ershad said he was greatly impressed by the profound understanding of the leaders of Burma about Bangladesh and their feelings of friendship toward the people of this country. Bangladesh and Burma, which share common frontier, have close and cordial relations. The deep bonds of friendship between the two countries have been reinforced by common commitments to the objectives and purposes of the United Nations.

Speaking at the banquet, Burmese President U San Yu described his country's relations with Bangladesh as cordial and harmonious which has been [as heard] nourished by the spirit of mutual magnanimity and fairness. The Burmese president expressed the hope that his visit will result in continuous development of the establishment of a peaceful and stable environment in the area for its generations to come.

Received by Prime Minister

BK290722 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury called on the Burmese President U San Yu in Dhaka this morning. During the meeting the Bangladesh prime minister told the Burmese president that his visit would strengthen the existing friendly and cordial relations between the two countries.

Talks Held on Trade

BK291658 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Burma is to import jute bags and newsprint from Bangladesh and Dhaka is to import 10,000 [metric] tons of rice from Rangoon. This was agreed during ministerial-level trade talks between the two countries in Dhaka today. The two sides also discussed the trend of bilateral trade. They agreed there is considerable scope for further expansion of 2-way trade in future. The Bangladesh side at the meeting was led by Minister of State for Jute Jafar Imam, and the Burmese side by their Minister for Trade U Khin Maung Gyi.

Communique Issued on Visit

BK301648 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have agreed to further strengthen the bond of friendship and [explore the] possibilities of further expanding areas of cooperation between the two countries. A

joint communique issued at the end of the 4-day state visit to Bangladesh by the Burmese president, U San Yu, said the leaders of the two countries held fruitful talks on bilateral, regional, and international matters of common interest. The two presidents informed each other of the efforts undertaken for the economic, social, and cultural development of their people. The communique said, reviewing the current international situation, the two leaders expressed concern at the escalation of international tension, endangering peace and security in certain regions and the world as a whole. They underscored the need for all states to strictly observe the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs of other states, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Further Reportage on Gorbachev Visit

Joint Statement Issued

BK281418 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have called for a freeze on nuclear arsenals on a global basis beginning from a specific date and under effective verification. A joint statement issued at the end of the 4-day visit to India by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, favors an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of use of nuclear weapons. Mr Gorbachev and Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi commended the Delhi declaration to all nations and urged them to do their utmost in the interest of nuclear disarmament and universal peace. The declaration stands for a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world.

The two sides expressed their grave concern over the deterioration in the international situation, continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the persistence of other hotbeds of tension and emergence of new ones. They suggested early prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and prohibition of the development of new weapons of mass annihilation. The Indian side welcomed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till next year by the Soviet Union.

The two sides were of the opinion that the experience of the Reykjavik summit demonstrated that given a constructive approach far-reaching agreements for nuclear disarmament could be achieved. In this context, India and the Soviet Union considered the importance of six-nation initiative on nuclear disarmament. They called for transfer of resources from military expenditures to socioeconomic development. A part of the fund should be channeled (?toward) rendering assistance to developing countries. The two sides emphasized the necessity for early elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world.

The joint statement expresses the serious concern of India and the Soviet Union over the escalation of the acts of terrorism including state terrorism. They condemned all terrorist activities committed by individuals, groups or states and said it is necessary to counter by every legal means.

The Soviet side drew attention to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security. The Indian side noted that this proposal is an expression of a new political thinking in the nuclear (?era).

The joint statement reviews the international scene and emphasizes the urgent need for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the West Asia problem. It calls for total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories. The two countries favored restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the PLO. They also supported an international peace conference on West Asia under UN auspices.

The joint statement hails the Frontline African States for the heroic struggle and condemns the racist South African regime for its policy of apartheid and state terrorism. India and the Soviet Union support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime and welcome the initiatives of the nonaligned countries taken at Harare.

On the Indian Ocean, the two countries condemned the attempts to build a foreign military presence there. They called for dismantling all such bases. They also called for speedy implementation of the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The joint statement points out that during discussions in New Delhi special attention was paid to the situation in the Asian Continent and its adjoining areas where the process of militarization is mounting.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its high evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement and the constructive role played by India in it. They also reaffirmed their abiding commitment to the United Nations.

The joint statement expresses complete satisfaction over the high level of relations between India and the Soviet Union in economic, commercial, scientific, technological, and cultural and other fields. It says that India-Soviet friendship and cooperation constitute a factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Gorbachev Departs 28 Nov

BK280746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, left New Delhi for home a short while ago at the end of his 4-day visit. He was given an affectionate farewell by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, his cabinet colleagues, MP's, members of the diplomatic corps, and other dignitaries. Twenty-one guns boomed in salute as Mr Gorbachev emplaned for Moscow after he inspected an interservices guard of honor and the national anthems of the two countries were played. When asked by a newsman when he will come again, Mr Gorbachev remarked "soon."

Thousands of school children gathered at Rajpath [road to the airport] to bid farewell to Mr Gorbachev and Madame Gorbachev. Shortly before noon, the car carrying Mr Gorbachev and Mr Rajiv Gandhi reached Rajpath. To the pleasant surprise of the children, the car stopped and Mr Gorbachev, followed by Mr Gandhi, came out to meet the children. The Soviet leader shook hands with some of them and the children raised slogans hailing Indo-Soviet friendship.

Gromyko Invited To Visit

BK281609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has invited the Soviet president, Mr Andrei Gromyko, to visit India. The invitation was extended when the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, had an unscheduled meeting with the president at Rashtrapati Bhawan

[president's house] this morning. During the meeting, Mr Gorbachev thanked Giani Zail Singh for the cordial welcome and hospitality given to the Soviet delegation. Mr Gorbachev has since arrived in Moscow.

Soviet Ministers To Visit

BK291320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Two senior Soviet ministers are to visit Delhi next month to discuss plan for implementing the economic agreement signed during Mr Gorbachev's visit to India. A *United News of India* report from Moscow says the minister for oil, Mr V.A. Dinkov, will reach Delhi on the 14th of next month to discuss Soviet cooperation in exploring oil and gas reserves in India. Another Soviet minister, Mr A.I. Mayorets, who looks after electrification, will come in the first week of next month. The agency says that Moscow is likely to cooperate in electrification of Indian railways besides assisting in setting up a new thermal and hydropower station.

Commentator Views Visit

BK291520 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Commentary by S. Vishwam of *The Tribune*: "A Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] There was a distinct element of appropriateness in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's description of the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's, 4-day official visit to India as representing a major landmark in Indo-Soviet bilateral relations. Given the long and time-tested friendship between India and the Soviet Union, an official visit by any top leader of the Soviet Union would have evoked interest in the Indian people. However, there were special reasons why Mr Gorbachev's visit generated extraordinary interest, not only in India but the entire world.

India was the first country chosen by the new leader at the Kremlin outside the socialist bloc and in Asia to pay an official friendly visit. Secondly, the various peace-oriented initiatives by Mr Gorbachev and his sustained campaign for nuclear disarmament captured the imagination of the Indian people, who are passionately committed to world peace and a nuclear-free world. Thirdly, the visit took place at a time when new dangers have erupted to India's security in the wake of growing American-Pakistani military relationship.

Mr Gorbachev's visit marked the strengthening of Indo-Soviet relations in general and an elevation in the economic, technological, and cultural cooperation in particular. At the same time, if the visit turned out to be of more than ordinary significance, it was because it transcended bilateral aspects and touched the common concerns of the Soviet Union and India in respect of safeguarding the world from a nuclear confrontation. The Delhi declaration jointly issued by Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr Gorbachev represented the articulation of a common approach on behalf of one-fifth of humanity. Additionally, it symbolized the aspirations of the entire developing world. It can be described as the enunciation of a new strategy to counter the threats to world peace and in favor of establishing new modes and patterns of international conduct.

The 10 principles adumbrated in the historic document for building a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world provide a basis for the development of an international relationship, which can translate the concept of peaceful coexistence into reality.

One of the highlights of the Soviet leader's visit was a joint press conference addressed by him and the prime minister, while an equally important one was Mr Gorbachev's address to members of Parliament. At the press conference, Mr Gorbachev expressed the views that Sino-Soviet normalization would improve the atmosphere in which mutual trust between different Asian countries — including India and China — would increase. When he expressed the hope that India and China would act with due sense of responsibility, he was indirectly pointing out that the Soviet Union would want the two countries to develop a conciliatory approach to solving their bilateral problems. Similarly, in respect of Pakistan, he sounded a note of caution when he pointed out that any adventurism on the part of Pakistan would have unpredictable consequences. In other words, Mr Gorbachev was advising Pakistan that a policy of good-neighborliness was more advantageous than one of confrontation.

In his address to Parliament, Mr Gorbachev reaffirmed the Soviet commitment to act under the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship, should a complicated situation arise. It is only to be expected that the United States and Pakistan would take due note of the statement, which was not uttered in a mood of aggressiveness but of conciliation. The Government of Pakistan, he implied, should view Indo-Soviet friendship as a factor of regional stability.

In his other statements and speeches, Mr Gorbachev took special pains to emphasize repeatedly that development of Soviet relations with other countries, particularly China, would not be detrimental to India's real interests. His country would not take a single step in its foreign policy that could damage India's interest, he said.

The Soviet leader supported India's demand for convening an international conference by 1988 for declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Mr Rajiv Gandhi expressed the view that India wanted not only the Indian Ocean but then entire world as a zone of peace.

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of Mr Gorbachev's visit emphasized the need for continuing the search for peace in the Asian Continent, which was getting increasingly militarized. It called for a freeze on nuclear arsenals beginning from a specific date and under effective verification.

Apart from a comprehensive economic cooperation agreement, two other documents were signed during the visit. One provided for the opening of more consulates in each other's countries, while the other constituted a protocol in the cultural field. A Festival of India and a Festival of the Soviet Union are to be held in 1987.

All in all, Mr Gorbachev's visit will linger long in the memory of the Indian people.

'Suspected Sikh Militants' Kill 15 Bus Passengers

BK301446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 30 (AFP) — At least 15 bus passengers were killed by suspected Sikh militants in the Punjab Sunday, the *Press Trust of India* reported. The news agency said that seven people were injured, three seriously, in the attack by some four assailants near Hoshiarpur District of the northern state Sunday evening. Further details were not immediately available.

Official sources in Chandigarh said that all of those killed were of "one community," apparently Hindus. The *Press Trust of India* quoted police sources as saying that passengers were forced off the bus at gunpoint by the five attackers. The assailants then ordered members of "one particular community" to line up before being gunned down.

Delhi Confirms Deaths

BK301600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, at least 15 bus passengers were shot dead by terrorists near Khudda village in Hospiarpur District this evening. A police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that the five terrorists, who were traveling the bus, forced the driver to take it on a link road and started shooting. The bus was going from Faridkot to Pathankot. The spokesman said that more casualties are feared. Further details are awaited.

Earlier this morning, some unidentified terrorists shot dead one person and injured another at (Mahuri) village in Gurdaspur District. In Ludhiana, a Bharatiya Janata Party worker, who was shot at and seriously injured by two terrorists last night, succumbed to his injuries in hospital today.

Punjab Strike; Delhi Violence

BK010940 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] A bundh [strike] is being observed in Punjab today to protest against the killings [of 24 bus passengers in Hoshiarpur]. First reports say that the bundh has been peaceful so far. Shops were closed, and colleges were set to be functioning normally. Security forces are carrying out extensive patrolling all over the state.

One persons was shot dead near Daulatpur village in Gurdaspur District by two suspected terrorists this morning. The assailants managed to escape.

In West Delhi, police resorted to lathi [baton] charge this morning to disperse a crowd in (Nangloi) area to protest against yesterday's massacre. According to the Delhi police, about 2,000 people blocked traffic on the main Rohtak road. About half a dozen vehicles were damaged in stone throwing. Police fired tear gas shells and warning shots in the air. Incidents of road blockade were also reported at interstate bus terminus and Mandirmarg area. The situation in the capital is reported to be tense but under control. Police pickets have been set up in sensitive areas. Prohibitory orders have been promulgated in the union territory for 4 days.

Gandhi, Others Condemn Attack

BK010327 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] In Punjab, the death toll in last evening's terrorist attack on bus passengers in Hoshiarpur District has risen to 24.

The state home secretary, Mr K.P. Ojha, told our Chandigarh correspondent that four youths boarded the Pepsu Roadways Transport Corporation bus at Tanda and forced the driver to take it on a link road near Khudda village. They then ordered the passengers to step out before gunning them down. The assailants later escaped. The injured have been admitted to hospitals in Dasuya and Tanda. The bus was on its way to Pathankot from Faridkot.

A general alert has been ordered in the state after an emergency meeting of senior police and civil officials in Chandigarh last night. The state home minister, along with another cabinet colleague, has left for the site of the incident.

The president, the prime minister, and several political parties have condemned the brutal killings of innocent people. In a message to the governor of Punjab, Giani Zail Singh conveyed his condolences to the bereaved families. He described the killings as inhuman.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, expressing his shock and anguish at the dastardly crime, extended his heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and said that we should not rest until the evil designs of disruptive forces are conquered.

The prime minister said that the killings are a part of a diabolical conspiracy against the unity and integrity of the country. This is a moment of trial and we must uphold it in the face of grave provocation, he added.

The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, described the killings as an act of criminal minds acting at the behest of foreign powers. He appealed to the people to maintain peace at all costs.

The Punjab governor, Mr S.S. Ray, in a message appealed to the people to use restraint and not to be provoked by this act of madness.

The Akali Dal-Longowal described the killings as a handiwork of foreign-trained terrorists trying to sabotage the Punjab accord.

The Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, the Bharatiya Janata Party leader, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, and the Communist Party of India-Marxist have all expressed shock at the tragedy. They called for an all out attack to be launched against the terrorists.

Mr Barnala is arriving in New Delhi today to discuss the situation with central leaders.

Gandhi Promises 'Action'

BK010915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that the center has decided on several steps to deal with the Punjab situation following the Hoshiarpur killings. Mr Rajiv Gandhi assured an agitated Lok Sabha that he will inform the house by this evening about the details of the action. He said the Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has been summoned to New Delhi for consultations. He said government will not shirk its responsibility and the unity and integrity of the country will be maintained at all costs. He offered to bring about an amendment to the Anti-Terrorist Act empowering the center to intervene directly during such a situation. As many opposition members were against it, Mr Gandhi declared: Let it be clear that while the opposition wants the center to act, they are not prepared for the government to assume the power to act.

Referring to the elections of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh Temples Management] Committee [SGPC] yesterday, Mr Gandhi said it takes us back to square one. Let us not underestimate the development. The prime minister drew the attention of the house to the fact that one of the first decisions taken by the new SGPC was to withdraw the special task force set up to keep the Golden Temple clear of the terrorists. He described it as a dangerous development.

Earlier, pandemonium prevailed in the house for quite some time as members from both sides demanded action from the government. The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, had to adjourn the house for half an hour as members persisted with their demand. The speaker later said that the house will discuss the Punjab situation at 1600 this evening [1030 GMT].

The Rajya Sabha adopted a resolution to condemn the brutal killings. The resolution, moved by by the chairman, Mr R. Venkataraman, said that terrorism has struck once again leaving behind another ugly stain in cold blood. The bus was carrying passengers belonging to more than one community who had no strife or ill will between them. But forces opposed to peaceful and orderly life have once again struck a hard blow. The resolution said the heinous act is against the ethos of our society and culture. It also goes against the grain of civilized human conduct. The house urged the government to take the sternest action against the forces of destruction and destabilization which are threatening the integrity of the nation. The house extended its sincerest and deeply felt sympathy to the bereaved families and offered fullest solidarity with them in their anguish.

After members from all opposition parties associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the chairman, the leader of the house, Mr V.P. Singh, reiteretad center's determination to do its utmost to curb this menace and urged the state government to maintain law and order. A suggestion by My A.B. Vajpayee, Bharitiya Janata Party, to send a all-party delegation to Punjab was supported by several members. The chairman, Mr Venkataraman, expressed his readiness to associate himself if it was so desired by all parties.

Prime Minister on 'Restraint' to Border Provocations

BK300842 Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said Pakistan is capable of defending its frontiers but has so far acted with restraint to the acts of provocation from across the border. Addressing a representative tribal jirgah [assembly] of the people of North Waziristan Agency in Miran Shah this morning, he said Pakistan has not retaliated to such acts so far as it wants to have peace in the region. This should not be construed as weakness on the part of Pakistan. Pakistan is taking part in indirect talks on the Afghanistan problem through the UN secretary general's personal representative to arrive at a political solution of the problem and to ensure peace in the region. It would continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees on the basis of Islamic brotherhood until the resolution of the problem.

He applauded the existing fraternal relations between the Afghan Mujahidin and the tribal people in the agency. The government has prepared a 4-year development scheme in which special attention is being given for the less developed and farflung areas to bring them at par with the developed ones. He hoped that the problems of the people of the rural areas would be resolved to a great extent on the implementation of these projects.

About the problems of the agency, the prime minister said the government intends to develop the mineral resources of the area which would be possible with the cooperation of the people. This in turn would result in setting up industries in the tribal areas and provide job opportunities to the local population. The prime minister asked the concerned agency to prepare a plan for constructing a protective bundh on the (Torchi) River and tributaries to safeguard the villages and fertile land against the havoc of hailstorms.

Hopes for Solution 'Soon'

BK291230 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has expressed the hope that some solution of the Afghanistan problem will soon be arrived at. Addressing a representative tribal jirgah [assembly] of Khyber Agency at Landi Kotal today, the prime minister said the number of violations from across the border are on the increase despite our (?possible) efforts. The government realizes the loss of life and property being suffered by the people due to these violations. It has decided to give 50,000 rupees as compensation for the victims, 20,000 rupees for a person sustaining serious injuries, and 5,000 rupees to the one who receives minor injuries. Similar assistance will be given to those whose houses are damaged or any other property lost.

The prime minister also said the present government is committed to make the country an Islamic welfare state and determined not to allow anybody to upset the democratic process already initiated. He said it is his desire that the tribal areas be given due attention for devlopment as other parts of the country.

In his address of welcome, Malik Shahzada Khan Afridi assured the government on behalf of the tribal people of Khyber Agency their full cooperation in the promotion of democratic values and the process of Islamization in the country. Referring to the foreign aggression in Afghanistan, he said this has not only created enormous difficulties to Afghan people, but a huge burden on the Pakistani people. [passage omitted]

Meets With Refugee Delegation

BK291612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, accompanied by the governor of the North-West Frontier Province, Fida Mohammad Khan, and the federal minister for states and frontier regions, Syed Qasim Shah, has arrived in Miram Shah in northern Waziristan.

A representative delegaiton of the Afghan refugees living in Miram Shah called on the prime minister this evening. The prime minister listened to them attentively and said that Pakistan is making every effort to resolve the Afghan problem politically. It is also striving diplomatically for a settlement of this problem under the aegis of the United Nations. The UN secretary general's personal representative is engaged in negotiations to resolve this tangle, and every possible effort is being made to accelerate this process.

The prime minister regretted that a superpower is involved in this problem, but there is no military solution to this issue, which can be resolved only through negotiations.

The prime minister advised the Afghan refugees to observe patience and restraint and assured them that Pakistan will ultimately succeed in its efforts. Pakistan, he said, is fully aware of the hardships faced by the Afghan refugees and the circumstances that forced them to leave their hearths and homes. Afghan refugees are Pakistan's Muslim brothers, and he has come to the tribal area to enquire personally about their problems.

The representatives of the delegation expressed gratitude for the generosity and hospitality of the people and the government of Pakistan.

UN's Cordovez, Yaqub Khan Discuss Afghanistan

BK290333 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Another round of talks was held between the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad today. Cordovez informed the foreign minister of his talks with the Iranian leaders in Tehran yesterday.

In an interview, Cordovez said the resumption of the indirect talks in Geneva should be decided upon now.

Cordovez will leave for Kabul tomorrow as scheduled for more talks with the Kabul authorities.

DRA Protest Over Cross Border Firing Rejected
BK011621 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pakistan has rejected a protest made by the Kabul authorities in which it was alleged that 17 rounds of artillery were fired from Pakistan side at an Afghan border post in Paktia Province on the 19th of last month. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office this afternoon and informed that the allegation has been found baseless after investigation. He was asked to convey to the Kabul authorities to desist from making fictitious allegations against Pakistan.

Navy Begins Exercises Off Karachi 29 Nov
BK0'0114 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan Navy's annual maritime exercise code-named "Seaspak-86" began in the north Arabian Sea off Karachi today.

The exercise is aimed at testing the operational readiness of the Pakistan Navy and refine its strategic and tactical concepts in a dynamic geostrategic situation.

Khamene'i Warns Against Assisting Iraq

LD291130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council has warned the reactionary countries that place bases, airports, and facilities at the disposal of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq; as long as this assistance continues, Iran will place them in the same category as Iraq and will give them an appropriate response.

During ceremonies marking our country's Navy Day today President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i addressed naval personnel, stressing: We will continue to control the Strait of Hormuz in full strength. As a country that has the largest coast in the Persian Gulf region and the Sea of Oman, we will allow no injurious proceedings in the vicinity of the borders. Mr Khamene'i referred to the aid given by reactionary countries to the Ba'thist aggressor regime, saying: With assistance such as their bases, airports, and facilities the Ba'thist enemy has been able to attack Larak.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman added: Today the Navy is more prepared than ever and the presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran's fleet in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf means that it has a powerful political and military presence in the region. On the other hand, the enemy's Navy is defeated and has been destroyed by the brave children of Iran.

In conclusion the president praised the heroic personnel of the Peykan Fleet and honored the memory of the Navy's martyrs.

Remarks Result in 'Repercussions'

LD301611 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1102 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Unattributed political commentary entitled "Islamic Republic's Warning to the Reactionary States Supporting the Iraqi Regime"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday Chairman of the Supreme Defense Council Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i issued a warning during a speech he delivered on the occasion of Navy Day. The warning was addressed to the reactionary states that provide bases and military hardware to the Ba'thist regime. [passage omitted]

The remarks made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i have had international repercussions, so much so that in less than 24 hours the views expressed by Western media concerning the latest information about an Iraqi aircraft's raid on Larak confirmed the point. [passage omitted]

It is abundantly clear that, faced with the collusions made by the reactionary states and their overt and covert support, the Islamic Republic will not remain silent and will give the proper response at the opportune moment. [passage omitted]

Today our Navy is capable of properly maintaining the security of the country's 16 coastal ports, and, while maintaining its domination and control over the Strait of Hormuz and the Sea of Oman, it is capable of foiling any preconceived plot. Consequently, the Persian Gulf littoral states must bear in mind that they need the cooperation of Islamic Iran in order to resolve their regional difficulties and achieve stability and peace in the Persian Gulf. Furthermore, considering our might, they must adopt a new policy. These states must not allow themselves to give a free hand to the aggressor in his wickedness; for under such circumstances, not only would they be shouldering the burden of the sin of silence and failure to confront, but they would also be taking part in the inhuman acts committed by the Saddam regime.

Musavi: Those Aiding Iraq Imperil Future

LD291859 Tehran IRNA in English 1744 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 29, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Saturday warned reactionary countries of the region to discontinue their assistance to Saddam, saying that they were imperiling their future by continuing to aid the Baghdad regime.

Citing the extensive and varied support provided for the Iraqi regime so far including permitting it to use their bases and granting it one billion dollars monthly, the prime minister said that their alliance with Saddam would not affect the determination of the Iranian nation to realize its legitimate rights.

He stressed that the Islamic Republic Government relied on its nation and that the Islamic Revolution is rooted in the hearts of the world Muslims.

Speaking to a group of Basij (Mobilization) members of government organisations, the prime minister added that oppressed nations should take note that Iran's enemies had failed to dampen the religious fervor of the militant Iranian nation.

The reactionary states of the region who are backing Saddam and who themselves rely on the support of the superpowers should know that their unholy union will in no way diminish the Iranian nation's resolve to remove the Ba'thist regime from power and seize its rights, Musavi said.

The prime minister reminded that the Islamic Revolution is a triumph over technology and advanced weaponry which he said had been billed as the number one deterrent to aggression. The Islamic Revolution of Iran presented a new experience. It proved that faith in the divine could overcome the so-called superior man-made inventions, he said.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister lambasted the superpowers for having masterminded various plots aimed at defeating the Islamic Revolution of Iran at the very beginning of its culmination the most important of which is the Iraqi imposed war. "We have witnessed all kinds of assistances to the Iraqi regime by the superpowers in the course of the war, he said, adding that "they have failed in their conspiracies and are doomed to failure in future."

On the effects of the Islamic Revolution of Iran on the oppressed masses of the world, Prime Minister Musavi said that the interest and hope of the oppressed nations of the world in the Islamic Revolution is Iran's greatest investment. It is because Iran

nurtures this investment that we are able to convey our voice to the world and have risen up to obtain our rights.

Khamene'i Says Forces To 'Emerge Victorious'

LD301312 Tehran IRNA in English 1224 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Sunday that the Iranian people's firm resistance has proved to the world that the Baghdad government has no future and that against the expectations of the enemies, the Islamic Republic will emerge victorious in the war.

Speaking to a multitudinous group of male and female Basij volunteers on the occasion of the fifth day of Basij Week (Nov 26, Dec 2), named 'Mobilization of Women,' the president said that the Islamic Republic has triumphed in its fight with both superpowers.

The Islamic Revolution, contrary to other revolutions in the world which have been forced to compromise with either of the superpowers, will continue its uncompromising policy without relying on any earthly powers, Khamene'i said. "We will overcome any power which attempts to create disturbances for us," he added.

Khamene'i who is also head of the Supreme Defense Council (SDC) furthermore stressed that the Islamic Republic will never submit to the enemies' economic and propaganda pressures.

"With these committed Basij brothers and sisters who are inspired by the Koranic ideology, we will not only triumph in the Iraqi-imposed war but will overcome diplomatic schemes in international political scene," Khamene'i said.

Lauding the female volunteers for their key role in defending the ideals of the Islamic Revolution, President Khamene'i said that there is actually no need for women at the war fronts. However, he said, the women's mobilization is a symbolic gesture in the society which "shows the peak of faithfulness."

Also present at the event was head of the Basij forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani.

Khamene'i Urges Air Force Self-Sufficiency

LD010017 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i told Air Force pilots and other personnel here Sunday that they should all contribute to the domestic manufacture of military parts in a bid to make the Air Force self-sufficient.

The president praised the officials of the Air Force self-sufficiency jihad and said "your hard-work should compensate our previous underdevelopment in this area."

Also speaking at the meeting was Air Force Commander Colonel Houshang Seddiq, who said that the self-sufficiency jihad has increased the manufacture of needed military equipment in the course of the Iraqi-imposed war. Numerous such parts have so far been manufactured, he added.

At the end of the meeting President Khamene'i awarded honorary tablets [as received] to 13 Air Force personnel for their 'fruitful efforts.'

U.S. 'Failed To Infiltrate' Revolution

LD291820 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 29, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed here Saturday that an American official who designed and conducted the April 25, 1979 U.S. military aggression against Iran (in Tabas) was among officials who accompanied Robert McFarlane in his clandestine visit to Tehran. Rafsanjani did not identify the official but he said that he had been informed of the U.S. official's identity a few days ago.

Speaking to a group of visiting officials of the Islamic Propagation Bureau from Qom, Central Province, the Majlis speaker said "since the disclosure of McFarlane's secret visit to Tehran by Iranian officials, U.S. authorities have told new lies to whitewash the scandal facing them while [illegible] statements have remained unchanged." "These events are all evidence of the stability of the Islamic Revolution of Iran," he added. "The U.S., which enjoys worldwide respect even from her rivals, did not even suppose that we might not welcome its mission to Tehran", Rafsanjani said,

The speaker furthermore said that the Islamic Revolution and Iranian officials have not trampled and will not trample upon their avowed principles. He said the U.S. has so failed to infiltrate the revolution. No other revolution in the world but the Islamic Revolution has been subjected to so many aggressions, Rafsanjani said, adding that despite all these plots the Islamic Revolution is gaining more prestige and influence in the world.

Former President Cited on U.S. Arms Deals

LD282035 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt][Announcer] There is more bad news for U.S. President Reagan concerning further revelations on arms sales to Iran: Several U.S. papers have accused Chief of the White House Staff Donald Regan, who, despite his name, is not related to the President, of pulling the strings behind the whole business. Apparently Nancy Reagan is also very annoyed with him for the same reasons. According to a U.S. businessman who is reported to have been contacted to act as a go-between, U.S. Vice President George Bush had been aware of everything for a long time. Finally, if one is to believe former Iranian President Bani-Sadr, currently a refugee in Paris and still very well-informed about what is happening in his country, two U.S. negotiators, adviser Robert McFarlane and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the man who has been nicknamed Rambo, went to Tehran twice to negotiate the contract. Bani-Sadr was questioned on the phone by Jacques Expert:

[Begin recording] [Bani-Sadr] The first time a mission went to Iran it was made up of five people, this was in May or June. The second time they went by plane and there were 23 metric tons of weapons aboard.

[Expert] Do you know what kind of weapons they were?

[Bani-Sadr] Yes, I do. They were mainly for planes — Phoenix missiles, [words indistinct] things like that.

[Expert] With whom did Mr McFarlane have dealings? Were they at the highest level?

[Bani-Sadr] In Iran, yes. The initiative was carried out with the president of the Majlis. In the Iranian delegation there were four people: two from the Foreign Ministry, two from the Majlis.

[Expert] Is it known if it was the first time that the United States delivered weapons?

[Bani-Sadr] No, even when I was acting president contacts were made here in Paris between mediators for Messrs Beheshti and Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the United States. [end recording]

[Announcer] According to Bani-Sadr, arms sales to Iran brought in $19 million for the United States. Out of this sum the U.S. Defense Department, the Pentagon, kept $3 million, $4 million went into the pockets of various mediators, and $12 million was generously handed over to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This latter operation, striking and staggering in all senses of the word, was carried out thanks to the good offices of the Swiss banks. [passage omitted]

Khomeyni's Son Implicated in Arms Deals

NC301349 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 30 (AFP) — An alleged multinational web of corruption with vested interests in sustaining the six-year-old Iraq-Iran war was Sunday linked to the current U.S.-Iran arms sales scandal by exiled former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. Mr Bani-Sadr, ousted from power in June 1981 and now living in France, said here the web of profitable arms traffickers with Iran included a "network of the sons of Iranian ayatollahs, like Ahmat Khomeyni, the Central Intelligence Agency, Israelis, and West Europeans." Ahmat is a son of Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

The former Iranian president said there had been constant political contacts between Washington and Tehran in various European capitals and in Tehran over the past 18 months. He said indirect contacts had also taken place using Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Mr Bani-Sadr said according to his information Robert McFariane, President Ronald Reagan's former security advisor, secretly visited Tehran in May and September and that "his aircraft was on the first occasion carrying 23 tonnes of arms and on the second even more."

He said the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, with the blessing of Ayatollah Khomeyni, had had regular contacts with White House officials in Paris and Zurich. His emissaries had met more sporadically with U.S. officials in West Germany, London, and The Hague. Mr Bani-Sadr said there had been strenuous efforts in Tehran and Washington to keep the contacts secret "to avoid a scandal." In the event, revelations about the contacts, the clandestine arms sales to Iran, and the transfer of profits from arms deals to right-wing rebels in Nicaragua, came to rock the White House.

Mr Bani-Sadr said that Mr McFarlane, on his first trip to Tehran, had talks with Sheykh Eslami, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, other Foreign Ministry officials, a parliamentarian, and the chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, a man he said had taken part in negotiations in Algeria in 1980-81 for the liberation of the U.S. hostages in the Tehran Embassy.

According to Mr Bani-Sadr, the recent U.S.-Iranian negotiations revolved around five main points: Oil, the stabilisation of the Iranian regime, the future of Iraq and President Saddam Husayn, Iranian control of terrorist organisations linked to the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, and a "formal guarantee" that Iran would stop exporting its Islamic Revolution, especially to close U.S. allies like the Gulf states. Mr Bani-Sadr claimed a "web of corruption" had evolved in Iran around the sale of oil and the purchase of arms. "A year ago I learnt that Tehran envoys sent to buy arms had asked for the prices be tripled," he said. "So it was not only the Nicaraguan contras that benefitted from arms dealing."

Velayati Returns From Syria; Comments

NC300732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Our Foreign Minister Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who visited Syria along with Minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mr Mohsen Rafiqdust, returned to Tehran early this morning. He spoke to our correspondent shortly afterward and explained the results of his trip and meetings with the leaders of several Islamic factions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Velayati, could you tell us about the outcome of your visit to Syria and your talks with Mr al-Asad and other (?officials) there?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We had to travel to Syria in order to deliver President Khamene'i's message to the president of the Syrian Arab Republic and to hold talks with that country's officials. The fact that Mr Jallud, who is from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was also in Damascus, gave us an opportunity to discuss issues affecting the area with him as well. Our 24-hour stay in Syria included talks with Syrian and Libyan representatives on pressing regional questions, our bilateral and multilateral links with these states, the imposed war, and the struggle against Israel. We also met and exchanged opinions with the leaders of various Islamic groups fighting against Zionism and its allies in Lebanon and Palestine.

[Correspondent] Could you give us the highlights of your talks with these Islamic leaders?

[Velayati] As you know, there have been some violent and most unfortunate clashes among the factions in Lebanon. On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran we have recently made the greatest possible efforts to extinguish the fires of sedition. Ayatollah Jannati, Mr Ebrahimi, and several figures from the Foreign Ministry devoted the whole of last week to persistent and daily attempts to combat this treason in Lebanon. We have put a great deal of work into this. We met with Sunni and Shi'ite clerics at every opportunity and conveyed the Islamic Republic's categorical position on clashes between Lebanese and Palestinian forces. We told them that all our strength must be marshaled against Israel and that we reject all forms of internecine strife. Thus, all their differences must be settled as soon as possible. We firmly believe that the only legitimate struggle, which should be supported by all, is that against Zionism and its allies. Clashes between the region's Muslim forces do nothing but weaken them internally and serve the enemies of Islam.

[Correspondent] (?As you know), a team was sent from the Islamic Republic of Iran and a cease-fire among the warring factions was announced. Regrettably, it has been broken. What guarantees are there that any cease-fire will hold?

[Velayati] What is important at this point is to avoid any slackening of our efforts. We will persevere and will put out and eliminate these fires of sedition. This is nothing new for Lebanon; it has been going on there for years. At the very least, we have helped lower the intensity and limit the scope of the clashes. The goal of all our work was to prevent any increase in the level of animosity even if we could not get rid of it completely. This will ensure that it does not assume catastrophic proportions. God willing, we will continue our efforts and we are optimistic that a lasting cease-fire will be achieved.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Islamic Official on Visit to Lebanon, Syria

LD272303 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27, IRNA — Head of the Islamic Propagation Organisation [IPO] Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati said here Thursday that sectarian and religious clashes would continue in Lebanon as long as the 'regional cancer' the Zionist entity exists. Speaking at a press conference here, Ayatollah Jannati explained the outcome of his ten-day visit to Lebanon and Syria and said that the U.S., the Soviet Union, and other countries directly or indirectly involved in Lebanon's clashes. [as received] "Mischiefs of PLO head Yasir 'Arafat should not also be [word indistinct] in the clashes," he added. The ayatollah did not elaborate on his use of the term 'other countries' but said that Syria as a neighbouring country cannot remain indifferent to the developments in Lebanon.

Ayatollah Jannati and his accompanying delegation visited Lebanon and Syria on the eve of the Unity Week (15-21 November), marking the birth anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad (SAW). The Islamic Republic, as it is based on a divine system, is responsible for easing the disputes and clashes in Lebanon where different sects and religions are involved in decades of bloody clashes, Jannati said. That was one of the objectives of the IPO delegation's visit to Lebanon during the Unity Week, he added.

He said the critical economic situation of Lebanon is the result of exploitation by the global arrogance as well as the Zionist regime and added that the value of the Lebanese lire has steeply declined from 3 liras a dollar to 65 a dollar at present. The situation is so miserable that some Lebanese people are forced to sell their children in order to make their ends meet. "It is our duty to help our brothers in faith and finance the struggle against global arrogance as best as we can," Jannati said.

Italy Again Regrets 'Shocking' Program

LD281902 Tehran IRNA in English 1458 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Nov 28, IRNA — A spokesman for the Italian Foreign Ministry again expressed regret Thursday over the shocking program on Italian television last week which has deeply hurt Muslim sentiments.

Following Iran's recall of its ambassador from Rome, the expulsion of three Italian diplomats, as well as the closing down of Italy's cultural association in Tehran in protest over the TV broadcast, a Foreign Ministry spokesman here told IRNA that Italy is deeply concerned about the strains in Tehran-Rome relations.

Questioned on Italy's stance vis-a-vis the protest measures of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the spokesman expressed ignorance of Iran's above-said actions. But, he added, Italy is hopeful that such issues for which Italy's TV directors are responsible, will not mar friendly relations between the two countries.

On the silence of Italian officials regarding the protests of the Islamic Republic, the spokesman said that Italy's stance towards Iran is friendly. "I express my regrets on the sacriligeous TV portrayal and sincerely understand the Iranian nation's moral stance," he said.

The spokesman said that Italy's radio and television programs do not always express Italy's official opinion. In italy, he added, responsibility of actions of each department rests on its officials.

He said even Italy's top officials have been mocked on Italy's television, and that the Italian Government has no lever to pressure its media. He said he cannot at present give a specific date but an official statement on the issue will be published.

Program Termed 'Misunderstanding'

LD290012 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Nov 28 IRNA — Head of Italy's state-owned radio and television organization Enrico Manca expressed "surprise" over the Iranian Government's reaction to a program mocking the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. The Italian official said that his organization did not mean to

offend the political and religious sentiments of the Islamic Republic which he said "he deeply respects." The Italian TV official, a Socialist, termed the program a 'misunderstanding'. He said his organization will do its utmost to clarify the matter.

Although the government owns 99 percent of shares of the organization the official, however, said that the program should not have been taken as the official view of the Italian Government. He added that he believed the government has little power over radio and television programs in a Western democracy.

The Italian official described the insulting program merely as a 'satire' and expressed concern over Iran's reaction which he said is because of 'different cultures,' all the persons responsible for the program share this feeling of concern, he added.

Italy Said Supplying Chemical Weapons to Iraq

LD261331 Tehran IRNA in English 1155 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Nov 26, IRNA — Following [words indistinct] Iraq was receiving chemical equipment from Italy, Iran's ambassador here, Gholam Ali Heydari, submitted Iran's official protest to the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Tuesday.

In a press release, Iran's Embassy here announced that Italy has been the supplier of materials for manufacture of chemical weapons in Iraq, [words indistinct] recently disclosed Italy's involvement in the export of chemical materials to Iraq. In his meeting with Andreotti, the Iranian ambassador called for a serious investigation into the issue by the Italian Government and its immediate [words indistinct] these exports. The Italian foreign minister in response outlined his government's [words indistinct] as regards deployment of chemical weapons and promised to follow up the case.

The press release by the Iranian Embassy further referred to Italy's sale to Iraq of some sub-marines, saying that despite the announcement of impartiality in the imposed war, Italy was continuing its arms export to Iraq.

Meanwhile, the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica*, referring to the ongoing trial in a Rome court of a Jordanian citizen on charges of arms smuggle to the Middle East, wrote that he was involved in illegal sale of chemical equipment to the Iraqi regime.

Gendarmerie Forces Arrest British Gunman

LD301721 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — A British gunman who shot at some Pakistani vehicles from the southeastern Iranian border region of Mirjaveh, Sistan-Baluchestan Province, was recently arrested by Iranian Gendarmerie forces. The armed Briton resisted arrest and opened fire on Iranian gendarmes but failed to escape. A number of weapons and some cartridges were seized from him.

An official of the Islamic Republic's Gendarmerie announced here Sunday that because interrogation of the detained Briton is not yet finished he would not be identified. The official did not specify the date of the arrest either.

Because of Britain's historical record of sowing discord among Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims, the detained Briton is believed to have come to the border region to further this plot.

Larijani, UN's Cordovez View Afghan Issue

NC280919 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Cordovez, the UN secretary general's special envoy, who is visiting Tehran, met with our country's deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs yesterday evening. A Central News Unit report states that the UN secretary general's special envoy informed Mr Larijani about the indirect talks taking place in Geneva [involving Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran] and of the progress achieved there.

At their meeting, the deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs said the following: The Geneva talks have a number of basic problems that prevent a favorable result. Firstly, they are seeking to solve the problem with an East-West equation. Something like this, even if successful, would only benefit the East and West and would do nothing for the Afghan nation.

Secondly, no place at the meeting has been given to the Afghan mujahidin, the true representatives of the Afghan nation. Moreover, the regime ruling Afghanistan is almost a direct negotiating party in these talks, even though it is illegitimate and cannot play any independent role.

At the end of this meeting, our country's deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs reiterated: We condemn the occupation of Afghanistan and feel no final solution can be acceptable unless the occupying forces are withdrawn from that country. Of course, we have also reiterated that we oppose the increasing infiltration of Afghanistan by any foreign power and that we strongly condemn U.S. efforts to interfere in Afghanistan's affairs.

'Letter of Understanding' Signed With Mali

LD282245 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 28, IRNA — Iran and Mali signed a letter of understanding at the end of the two-day official visit of a Malian delegation to Iran. The agreement calls for the expansion of relations between the two Muslim countries in the economic, political, technical, and cultural fields. It was also agreed that an Iranian delegation would visit Mali to further explore ways Iran can assist Mali in agricultural, irrigation, research, and geological projects. The two countries also agreed on the formation of a joint ministerial commission whose job it would be to review economic, technological, and cultural cooperation. It will meet annually in Tehran. It was decided that more discussions would be held [word indistinct] supplying of Mali's oil needs.

According to the agreement the sides will exchange political, parliamentary, and cultural delegations as well as expand col-

laboration at international circles, especially on African matters.

The Malian delegation met with President Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Musavi, and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. At the end of the visit the Malian foreign minister invited Dr Velayati to visit his country. The Malian delegation arrived here November 26.

The visiting Malian foreign minister conferred here Thursday with Minister of Agriculture 'Abbas-'Ali Zali on expansion of agricultural cooperation between the two countries. Zali said at the meeting that the Islamic Republic of Iran is keenly interested in developing good relations with Third World countries especially with Mali in the agricultural field. Zali stressed that Third World countries have a duty to pay more attention to agriculture issues, noting that Global Arrogance exploits food as a political weapon to dominate the deprived countries' economies. Third World countries should boost agricultural production, he added. Zali also announced his ministry's preparedness to cooperate with Mali in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, combatting desert expansionism, irrigation, and also training of agricultural and research manpower. He added that Iran is ready to use Mali's experiences in the field of cotton and corn production.

In response, the Malian official said that Tehran-Bamako relations would further expand now that the two sides have better assessment of each other's requirements. Mr Keita announced his country's preparedness to cooperate with Iran in the agricultural field.

Commerce Minister Begins East African Tour

NC300822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Our country's Commerce Minister Mr Abedi-Ja'fari left this morning on a trip that will take him to the African states of Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Before his departure from Tehran, the commerce minister spoke to our correspondent about his tour in the following inteview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What are the (?objectives) of your visit to these three African countries?

[Abedi-Ja'fari] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The trip which lies before us and includes the East African states of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania, can, in general terms, be seen as a follow-up to the tour by the esteemed president of the Islamic Republic. It is also in line with the Islamic Republic's policy of forging fraternal links with Muslim and Third World countries and with the African states in particular which are of paramount importance.

We are accompanied on this journey by our brothers from various ministries and departments, including the Construction Jihad Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Islamic Majlis, and others. In short, the topics to be discussed concern the consolidation of relations in various fields. God willing, the delegation will participate in joint economic sessions with these states, particularly with Tanzania. Of course, questions relating to commerce, imports and exports, and, in certain cases, oil, will be dealt with. In addition, we have agreements and letters of understanding in mind, which will be signed with each of the three countries. [end recording]

Deputy Oil Minister Cited on Production

LD251250 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — Deputy Oil Minister Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili said here Tuesday that OPEC members could fix the oil prices only through further control of their production. Ardabili, who is in charge of international and commercial relations of the Oil Ministry, added that a production fall completely depended on the situation of oil supply and demand and changes in crude oil reserves.

Speaking in an interview with IRNA, he stressed that a decrease in the present production level was essential if OPEC considered the oil price base of dlrs. 18 p.b. [per barrel] as a first step to reach the former fixed official price of dlrs. 28 p.b. Ardabili announced the Islamic Republic of Iran's readiness for cooperation with all OPEC members to lower production ceiling to obtain higher prices.

The deputy oil minister said due to violation of certain member countries of their quotas, over 200 million barrels of surplus oil has been poured into the market during the first quarter of the current year, 1986. He emphasized that if OPEC could preserve its current production quota of 16 m. b.p.d. during the first quarter of '87, it would be able to deprive the market of this surplus. Kazempur Ardabili added that this could help OPEC to devise plans to counter problems stemming from shifts in demand in the second and third quarters of the next year, and thus shoulder less pressure.

In the forthcoming OPEC meeting in Geneva on Dec 11, he said, the OPEC oil ministers will review reports of various committees and hear a report by the OPEC Economic Commission on the situation of demand for oil. He also expressed optimism towards the results of the forthcoming OPEC meeting because, he said, all OPEC members were willing to raise revenues through an oil price rise.

Musavi Opens Basij Headquarters, Bases

LD291303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] This morning, the 4th day of Basij Week, the Day of the Basij and the imposed war, the Basij headquarters of the departments affiliated to the prime minister's office, as well as seven resistance districts and 50 model Basij bases for government employees, were opened with a speech by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

In these ceremonies, which were held in the presence of the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, ministers, deputy prime ministers, Majlis deputies, and with the participation of 15 model battalions belonging to the mobilization of resistance districts affiliated with various ministries and government departments, Musavi referred to the fact that Basij Week is a week of being

reminded of the goals and aspirations of the Islamic Revolution which developed out of the wishes of the people. He said: The Islamic Revolution shows the oppressed people of the world that one can arise with empty hands and confront big powers. Continuing his speech and referring to the military, economic, and political conspiracies of world arrogance against the Islamic Revolution, the prime minister said: The hope the oppressed nations have pinned upon the victory of the Islamic Revolution is the greatest asset that the revolution possesses. Today, by relying upon this asset, we defend our values and we loudly express our views throughout the world. He described the Basij as one of the major elements in defeating the conspiracies of big powers, and said: The success of the Basij was the success of one of the basic slogans of the Islamic Revolution, namely, the slogan of depending upon the people. This is of vital importance to us.

Continuing his speech the prime minister said: In today's world the main reliance is upon weapons and tools and the trend is toward increasing these qualitative things. However, the priorities of the Islamic Revolution is reliance upon blood, reliance upon faith, and a return to God and divine values. These are the values which will overcome tools. Referring to the enemy's military equipment and the military and economic assistance which the Baghdad regime receives, the prime minister said: Despite all these weapons the enemy has been defeated by our Basij, Guards Corps, and Armed Forces. We have repeatedly warned Saddam's supporters about their military, economic, and intelligence assistance to Saddam. Now, once again, we warn them that being on the side of Saddam will bring upon them the same fate which awaits Saddam. Your actions will not be able to prevent the victory of the Islamic Revolution. Our reliance is upon the people, upon the mobilization of the oppressed, upon the mobilization of the hearts of the oppressed throughout the world, and upon the Muslim people of your own countries. This mobilization is the harbinger of a great movement inside all Islamic countries and this movement is the herald of the movement which His Holiness Mohammad, God's blessing be upon him, was trying to establish.

Referring to the fact that the mobilization work inside the government departments will bring about a great transformation in the administrative order of the country, Musavi described the service rendered by the administrative system and the executive organs of the country to the revolution and said: Our administrative order may have some defects from the viewpoint of administration, laws, and regulations. However, it is a great mistake to condemn this system that, side by side with our fighters, is serving the advancement of Islamic Revolution goals, and it shows a lack of gratitude to the untold numbers of unknown soldiers who serve the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution.

Basij Bases Now Total 15,000

LD291311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Basij unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced: On the 4th day of Basij Week, the day of the Basij and the imposed war, 1,750 new district and bases of Basij were inaugurated throughout the country. Thus, the number of Basij bases and districts is now 15,000 units.

Musavi on Volunteers' 'Presence' in War

LD300000 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Sunday that Islam is the Iranian people's biggest weapon in their fight against the Ba'thist Iraqi troops who are both financially and militarily supported by the superpowers.

Speaking to a group of Tehran traders and artisan co-ops for support to the war efforts, the prime minister said that it is because of Iranian volunteers' massive presence in the war fronts that the Islamic Revolution is marching triumphantly towards realizing its ultimate goals.

Elsewhere, Musavi talked on the current political situation in Iran in contradistinction from the situation before the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution. Under the deposed shah's regime, Musavi said, Iranian policies were subordinate to those of the U.S. "Washington was spreading corrupt Western culture here and the arrogant powers were busy plundering the country's natural resources," he noted.

There were 60,000 American advisers working in pre-Islamic Revolution Iran, he said. The isolation of theologians as well as the arrest and torture of other Muslim dissidents by the shah's agents were routine occurences.

Montazeri Pays Tribute to Forces at Fronts

NC010728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon on the 5th day of Mobilization Week and on the eve of the dispatch to the fronts of the 100,000-strong Corps of Mohammad — peace be upon him and his scion — whose members come from all over the country, the vanguards of the Corps of Mohammad — peace be upon him and his scion — including trained and experienced forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the Qom District, along with some local officials, met His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri at Hoseyniyeh-ye Shohada'. [passage omitted]

Referring to Koranic verses, he divided the enemies of Islam into two groups. The first consists of foreigners whose aggression the Islamic government, which is in charge of the country's affairs, must combat with massive Muslim force and military strength. However, these resources are not to be used aggressively against others nor are they to be used for trade as is done in certain capitalist countries which produce arms for commercial purposes or in order to (?threaten) weaker countries. When there is no war in the world for a few days and their weapons remain unused in the arsenals, these countries goad a demented person like Saddam in order to weaken the Islamic Republic and sell their arms. Hence it is essential for us to be strong so that no power, such as the United States, the Soviet Union, or other infidels, dares to commit aggression against Islamic lands.

He added: The other clique we cannot so easily identify is the fifth column, which serves others from within the country and stabs us in the back. Like their mentors, they have been intimidated by our great strength. As a result, their plans are rendered harmless. [passage omitted]

His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri continued with tributes to the growing number of people's forces at the fronts and said: The mobilized persons are farmers, workers, students, and others from various sectors of our society. Addressing them, he stated: You are carrying out divine orders today and with your widespread presence on all fronts, you have revived bitter memories of the United States' defeat in the face of resistance by the Vietnamese nation. You must remember, however, that apostasy has always existed and still does. It still fights against Islam and the Muslims. Therefore, you must all ensure that you are properly trained and take up arms against the infidels. [passage omitted]

In another part of his address, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri stressed the importance of boosting the country's military and other manufacturing industries and encouraging talented individuals who can make a contribution in arms production and other industrial fields, in the quest for self-sufficiency. He recalled that Muslims were the pioneers of learning and industry when Europe was plunged in ignorance, but due to the Muslims' negligence, the world's colonialists have usurped everything from them and have even snatched their self-esteem and confidence. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, his eminence prayed for the long life of the imam, (?future) victories for the Islamic combatants, and the deliverance of the Muslim Iraqi nation from the tyranny of the Zionist regime of that country.

Ministry Orders Arrest of Absentee Conscripts

LD291416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry has announced in a pamphlet: The security forces of the country, in implementing Article 1 of the supplementary to the national military service law, are duty-bound to arrest all absentee conscripts and to deliver them to military training centers.

All those who are of an age for conscription are therefore required to always carry with them documents that specify and clarify the conditions governing their military service so that they may present them to officials of the security forces.

Meanwhile, absentee conscripts are informed that if they present themselves in person to national military service centers and introduce themselves, the duration of their service will be 3 months less than for those absentees who will be arrested and despatched to perform their military service.

Iraq Trying To 'Spread Flames of War' to Gulf

LD301248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1100 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Political commentary "The Struggles of the Iraqi Regime to Expand the War"]

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar noted yesterday in a report that Iran is willing to cooperate to reestablish security in the Persian Gulf. In his report on the Iran-Iraq war which he prepared at the request of the Security Council, Perez de Cuellar stated that the escalation of attacks on vessels and oil installations situated in the waters of countries along the Persian Gulf is considered an increasing danger. The opinions of the UN secretary general, coming less than 4 days after Iraqi warplanes attacked the Abu al-Bakhush oil terminal in Abu Dhabi, once again exposes the dangers of the sinister objectives of the Iraqi regime in the Persian Gulf region to extend the war and involve other countries in the region and demonstrates the extent of this danger to the world. The Iraqi regime admitted this attack after a 2-day meaningful silence and claimed that the bombing of the Abu Dhabi oilfield was merely a mistake by Iraqi pilots. However, taking note of many precedences and experiences, it would be simplistic for the sheykhdoms of the Persian Gulf region to accept this and to excuse this event as an unintentional mistake by a friend.

Iraq's disruption of the tranquility of the Persian Gulf region and its attacks on vessels and oil installations are not a natural consequences of the Iran-Iraq war. Rather, by preparing the ground in this manner, Saddam, the head of Iraq, is trying to spread the flames of war to other countries or at least, to find a partner or friend so as to reduce the burden of the continuation of war. This aim, which the Iraqi regime is pursuing after its repeated defeats and disappointments, carries with it extremely worrisome consequences as regards the security of the Persian Gulf countries. Furthermore, turning one's eyes from these anxieties and ignoring attacks against the interests of the region's Arab countries, like the attack on the Abu al-Bakhush oil platform, only result in encouraging Iraq to perpetrate heavy crimes.

The hue and cry of Iraqi aggression and its fanning of flames that have, to date, materialized in the form of attacks on passenger liners and commercial vessels, and violation of neighboring countries' air spaces, are a reality that needs to be contemplated deeply by the regional and nonregional supporters of Baghdad's regime. These supporters have repeatedly witnessed the injurious results of such aggressions and in the case of the continuation of the life of this regime, Saddam's supporters will surely witness further problems arising from such an aggressor. If the just expressions of regret and anxiety by regional states and sheykhdoms, without whose unhesitant assistance the Iraqi regime cannot continue the war, are limited to mere expression then they may be left with no room to complain at all when it comes to Iraq's future crimes against them.

By maintaining a 2-day silence after the attack on Abu al-Bakhush, Iraqi officials were trying to blame Iran in some way or another; however, the utter disgrace of the episode again added to the list of their evil deeds. The Iraqi regime, through threats and covert and blatant actions against its neighbor countries, has

repeatedly demanded tribute, and in so far as it has been successful with such procedures, when it finds itself cornered it tries to embark on actions similar to that of Abu al-Bakhush in order extricate itself from the impass and find a pretext for spoiling relations between Iran and these countries and to suitably prepare the ground for Zionist media and propaganda maneuvers against Islamic Iran's relations with other Muslim countries of the region.

Now that thanks to the blessings of the self-sacrifice of Islam's children on the battlefronts the imminent downfall of the Iraqi regime has become more evident, that regime's supporters are in a state of doubt and ambiguity. The puny efforts of Saddam in attacking oil installations belonging to Persian Gulf states, in addition to demonstrating his tactical backtracking in making out that his planes attacked in error, are in reality a projection of his anger over the changes that have emerged in the thoughts and minds of his supporters due to the repeated victories of Islam's combatants. In these times, when the sound of Mohammad's soldiers marching forward to inflict another blow on Saddam is louder, and when world opinion is drawn now to the future movement of the combatants of Islam, the flames of Saddam's wrath are burning all the more. But the trend of the imposed war and the role of the Hezbollah people in defending the Islamic Revolution has showed that time is against Iraq's rotten regime and that this regime will not last long enough to commit further crimes. However, since the fall of Baghdad's regime will be an insupportable blow to the arrogant supporters of that regime, and since the reality of the victory of faith and will over complex weapons will become evident to the people of the world, the agents of arrogance are not just sitting idly by. They are, by activating their slogan-spreading machineries, trying to halt the consequences of this historical downfall.

Thus, the old propaganda weapon that is feeding subservient world media these days making out that arms have been purchased from Israel, can be explained in this context. Furthermore, the Black House is trying to resort to this blunt weapon in the hope of perhaps reducing its great sense of grief. Nevertheless, the Muslim people of Iran have, through the glorious dispatch of their children to the battlefronts and the latters' epic-making acts on the battlefronts, demonstrated that such propoganda does not affect or alter their steadfast will to inflict a hard blow on Saddam's repugnant face.

Iraq Attack on Tankers Aided by Gulf Air Bases

LD281452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Following the air attack of Iraqi Zionist aircraft on the oil terminal of Val Fajr 2, which occurred on 25 November, reports state that the Iraqi regime's aircraft made use of air bases belonging to the shaykhdoms of the Persian Gulf. According to an IRNA report this attack occurred at 1445 on Tuesday, during which one oil tanker called *(Inter-Krecka)*, which was not carrying cargo and also another tanker called *Tabriz*, which was carrying 30 million liters of oil, caught fire. The fire on the second tanker was extinguished after several hours by the tanker's personnel. As a result of this attack 10 people were injured, not very severely, and only 1 Filipino and 1 Iranian were transferred to a hospital. Following out-patient treatment they were discharged from hospital.

Communiques Detail Recent Combat Operations

No 2,669

LD281817 Tehran IRNA in English 1733 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 28, IRNA — Several Iranian civilians were martyred and wounded when intruding Iraqi war planes bombed residential areas in the northwestern city of Sar Dasht Thursday afternoon, said a military communique here Friday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,669 said that Iranian jet fighters in three separate missions heavily bombed Iraq's economic center in the cities of Ramiyah and Qareh-Tappeh as well as an enemy radar station in Rawanduz at 04:11, 04:13, and 04:14 hours GMT Friday.

The fighters after inflicting substantial losses on the enemy installations returned safely to bases, the communique said.

The communique furthermore said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fronts on Thursday killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying one munitions dump.

Sporadic Iraqi long-range artillery fire hit the city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, since Saturday inflicting some damage on it, said the communique.

In the northwestern fronts, parts of Iraqi positions and several enemy gun emplacements were set afire and enemy logical operations disrupted by Iranian artillery fire Thursday. Enemy fire was also silenced.

An Iraqi (?unit) attempting to change positions in Marivan operational theater, northwestern fronts, Thursday sustained heavy casualties and losses when hit by heavy Iranian artillery, said the communique.

In the [word indistinct] and western fronts, Iranian forces opened heavy fire on Iraqi positions on Thursday setting ablaze parts of enemy fortifications and disrupting their engineering preparations.

No 2,670

LD291655 Tehran IRNA in English 1551 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 29, IRNA — Iraqi economic and military centers inside Iraq in areas overlooking the southern fronts suffered considerable losses when they were hit by heavy Iranian artillery fire on Friday, said a military communique here Saturday.

Communique Number 2,670 [words indistinct] a staff command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iranian forces opened heavy fire on routes and northwestern fronts Friday destroying one base and inflicting casualties on enemy troops there. Meanwhile, convoys

of Iranian patrols after successfully carrying out intelligence-gathering missions in these fronts returned safely to bases.

One Iraqi munitions dump was destroyed and several enemy gun emplacements set ablaze in one western operation theater by Iranian artillery fire Friday, the communique said.

The Joint Staff communique furthermore said that sporadic exchange of tank and artillery fire continued in Nahr 'Anbar and some other southern operational theaters Friday as a result of which a number of Iraqi armored hardware were destroyed and enemy fire silenced.

Iraqi forces sustained several casualties and losses and their engineering operations halted in Sumar, Mehran, Qasr-e Shirin, and Kani-Sheykh operational theaters in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants on Friday.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces maintained their fire superiority over Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts on Friday killing a number of enemy soldiers and disrupting their engineering operations.

Movement of an Iraqi vehicle column was checked in Meymak, southern fronts, on Friday, according to the communique.

No 2,671

LD301618 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, IRNA — Iranian long range artillery fire continued to hit Iraqi military targets inside Iraq in areas over looking the southern fronts Saturday inflicting substantial losses on them, said a military communique here Sunday.

Communique Number 2,671 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iraqi troops suffered heavy casualties and losses and parts of their positions were destroyed in the southern fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Saturday.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least ten enemy bunkers and observation posts destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts Saturday when they were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iranian artillery fire hit Iraqi positions in Hajj 'Umran, northwestern fronts, Saturday killing a number of enemy soldiers and silencing their fire.

In the western fronts, the communique said, sporadic exchange of artillery fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops continued on Saturday with the latter sustaining considerable casualties and damage.

Iranian forces reconnoitered and shelled Iraqi positions in Piranshah and Panjwin operational theaters, northwestern fronts, Saturday inflicting heavy several casualties on enemy troops, according to the communique. [sentence as received]

Iraqi armoured units in Basra and Chananeh, southern fronts, suffered damage and their operations were halted by heavy Iranian artillery fire.